

LYUBETSKIY, K.Z.; LYUBETSKAYA, M.G.

Precise method of hippuric acid determination in urine in sodium benzoate test. Klin.med.,Moskva 18 no.10:73 Oct 50. (CIAM 20:4)

1. Of the Clinic of Occupational Pathology attached to the Department of Labor Hygiene (Head--Prof. S.R.Dikhtyar), Tashkent Medical Institute and of the Uzbekistan Scientific-Research Sanitary Institute, Tashkent.

LYUBETSKIY, Kh. L.

Toxicology

Dissertation: "Characteristics of Certain Functions of the Kidneys and Liver Under the Influence of Mercury Vapors (Clinicoexperimental Investigations)." Cand Med Sci, Tashkent Medical Inst, 28 Apr 54. (Pravda Vostoka, Tashkent, 27 Mar 54).

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sep 54

LYUBETSKIY, Kh. Z.

SHRAYBER, L.B.; LYUBETSKIY, Kh.Z.

Second out-of-town session of the Uzbek Scientific Research
Institute of Public Hygiene. Gig. i san. no.6:56-57 Je '54.
(MLRA 7:6)

(UZBEKISTAN--PUBLIC HEALTH)
(PUBLIC HEALTH--UZBEKISTAN)

LYUBETSKIY, Kh. Z.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application - Pesticides

I-7

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12439

Author : Kel'bert D.L., Sosnovskiy S.I., Lyubetskiy Kh.Z.
Inst : Tashkent Textile Institute
Title : Toxicity of Granosan Treatment of Cotton Seed

Orig Pub : Sb. nauch.-issled. rabot Tashkentsk. tekstil'n. in-ta,
1955, No 2, 31-39

Abstract : A study was made of labor conditions of workers who treat
cotton seed intended for sowing with granosan at three
cotton ginning plants in Uzbekistan. Recommendations
are made on improvements of sanitary conditions of the
work.

Card 1/1

- 49 -

Lyubetskiy, Kh. Z.

SHRAYBER, L.B., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; LYUBETSKIY, Kh.Z., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.

Out-of-town session of Uzbek Scientific Research Institute of Sanitation in Yangi-Yul' Gig. i san. 21 no.1:56-58 Ja. '56
(MIRA 9:5)

(UZBEK--PUBLIC HEALTH)

USSR / Pharmacology and Toxicology. Toxicology.

V-11

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No 17, 1958, No. 80761

Author : Tiliis, A. Yu.; Lyubetskiy, Kh. Z.; Shrayber, L. B.

Inst : Not given

Title : Influence of Dibazol on the Course of Experimentally-Induced Lead Intoxication

Orig Pub : Med. zh. Uzbekistana, 1957, No 11, 68-71

Abstract : 40 mg/kg of lead and 10 mg/kg of dibazol were introduced into guinea pigs daily for 162-174 days. The first symptoms of poisoning set in 3 months later, and the period of life of the animals was lengthened an average of 180 days by dibazol in comparison with the controls. An inhibition of the development of red blood changes was also noted. The further introduction of dibazol does not prevent the death of the animals. During poisoning of dogs with large doses of white lead (100 mg/kg), dibazol was not effective.

Card 1/1

LYUBETSkiy Kh. Z.

LYUBETSKIY, Kh. Z.; HASYROVA, V. Ye.; SMETANIN, N. I.; SHRAYBET, L. B.;
ARNOL'DI, I. A.; AKHMEROVA, A.A.; VENGERSAKYA, Kh. Ya.; DEMIDENKO, H. M.

"Problems of toxicology of certain new insectofungicides used
in growing cotton."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists,
Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.

VENGERSKAYA, Kh. Ya.; LYUBETSAIY, Kh. Z.; TAREVA, G.A.

Working conditions in testing new phosphate insecticides. Gig. i
san. 24 no.5:12-17 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz Uzbekskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo sanitarnogo instituta.
(PHOSPHATES, pois.
insecticides, pre. in indust. (Rus))

LYUBETSKIY, Kh.Z.; GUREVICH, B.E.; FEDOTOVA, Z.G., red.; AGZAMOV, K.,
tekm. red.

[Hygiene and toxicology of major insecticides and fungicides
used in agriculture especially in cotton growing] Gigiena i
toksikologiya vazhneishikh insektov i fungitsidov, primenyaemykh
v sel'skom khoziaistve, glavnym obrazom v khlopkovodstve.
Tashkent, Gos.med.izd-vo M-va zdravookhraneniia UzSSR, 1961. 59 p.
(MIRA 14:12)

(Insecticides) (Fungicides)

LYUBETSKIY, Kh.Z., kand.med.nauk; ADAM'YAN, R.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
LYUBETSKAYA, M.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Method for determining granosan (ethylmercury chloride) in grain
and meal. Med. zhur. Uzb. no. 2:48-50 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz Uzbekskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sanitarii i
gigiyeny (direktor - dotsent A.Z. Zakhidov) i kliniki kozhnykh i
venericheskikh bolezney Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo
instituta (zav. - prof. A.A. Akovbyan).

(MERCURY ORGANIC COMPOUNDS) (GRAIN)

LYUBETSKIY, Kh.Z., kand.med.nauk; KRASIL'SHCHIKOV, D.G.; RESHETOVA, T.Ye.

Problem of food poisoning with granosan. Gig.i san. 26 no.3:68-71
Mr '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Iz Uzbekskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sanitarii i
gigiyeny i Tashkentskoy oblastnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy
stantsii.

(INSECTICIDES--TOXICOLOGY)

(FOOD POISONING)

1

LYUBETSKIY, Kh.Z.; VENGENSKAYA, Kh.Ya.

Comparative evaluation of working conditions in treating cotton plants with mercaptophos, methylsystox and preparation M-81.
Gig. i san. 26 no.11:36-39 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz Uzbekskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sanitarii, gigiyeny i profzabolevaniy.

(PHOSPHORUS ORGANIC COMPOUNDS)

(COTTON GROWING--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

(SPRAYING AND DUSTING IN AGRICULTURE--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

USPENSKIY, F.M., kand. biol. nauk; SOMOV, I.A.; MUMINOV, A.M.,
 kand. sel'khoz. nauk; IVANOV, Ye.N., kand. biol. nauk;
 VASIL'YEV, A.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; SOLOV'YEVA, A.I.,
 kand. sel'khoz. nauk; ZAPROMETOV, N.G., doktor sel'khoz.
 nauk; YAKHONTOV, V.V., doktor biol. nauk; KAPUSTINA, R.I.;
 STROMM, N.G.; POLEVSHCHIKOVA, V.N., kand. sel'khoz. nauk;
 KARIMOV, M.A., doktor biol. nauk; NOSKOV, I.G., kand. sel'-
 khoz. nauk; KHODZHAYEV, A.Kh.; ALEYEV, B.G., kand. sel'khoz.
 nauk; YAKHONTOV, V.V., doktor biol. nauk; STEPANOV, F.A.;
~~USPENSKIY, Kh.Z.~~ kand. med. nauk; GUREVICH, B.E.;
 KONDRAT'YEV, V.I.; SUDARS, L.P.; KOSTENKO, I.R., zasl. agr.
 Uzbekskoy SSR; GORELIK, I.M., red.; BAKHTIYAROV, A., tekhn.
 red.

[Manual on controlling the pests, diseases and weeds of cot-
 ton, corn, and legumes] Spravochnik po bor'be s vreditel'nyimi
 i boleznyami khlopchatnika, kukuruzy i bobovykh kul'tur. Izd.2.,
 perer. i dop. Tashkent, Gos.izd-vo UzSSE, 1963. 325 p.

(MIRA 16:5)

(Field crops—Diseases and pests)
 (Weed control)

LYUBETSKIY, KH Z., VENGERSKIY, KH YA., and ADAMOV, R. I.

"sanitary-hygienic characterization of working conditions and the state of health of workers with organophosphorus insecticides, used to combat cotton pests in Uzbekistan."

Report presented at the 2nd All-Union Scientific Conference on the Hygiene and Toxicology of Pesticides, Ministry of Health USSR Committee on the Study and Regulation of New Poisonous Chemicals of the Main State Sanitary Inspection USSR and Kiev Institute of Labor Hygiene and occupational Diseases, Kiev 17-19 Oct 1962.
(Gigiyena i Sanitariya, No. 3, 1963 p. 104-105.)

Kiev Institute of Labor Hygiene and occupational Diseases.

LYUBETSKIY, Kh.Z.; SHRAYBER, L.B.; KAZAKOV, K.S.; ADAMYAN, R.I.;
ABRAMOVA, L.I. (Tashkent)

Effect of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid and vitamins B1 and
B12 on the course of lead poisoning; experimental studies.
Gig.truda i prof.zab. 6 no.12:45-46 D'62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Uzbekskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sanitariy,
gigiyeny i professional'nykh zabolevaniy.
(LEAD POISONING) (ACETIC ACID) (VITAMINS—B)

L 29240-66 - ENT(1). RO

ACC NR: AF6019356

SOURCE CODE: UR/0242/65/000/001/0039/0041

AUTHOR: Shrayber, L. B. (Professor); Lyubetskiy, Kh. Z. (Candidate of medical sciences); Nafasov, R. N. (Junior scientific worker); Seid-Mansuri, B. M. (Junior scientific worker) 34
B

ORG: Uzbek Scientific Research Institute of Sanitation, Hygiene, and Occupational Diseases (Uzbekskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sanitarii, gigieny i profzabolevaniy)

TITLE: Preventive therapeutic action of dibazol in chronic experimental poisoning with methylsystox

SOURCE: Meditsinskiy zhurnal Uzbekistana, no. 1, 1965, 39-41

TOPIC TAGS: poison, organic phosphorus compound, phosphorylation, biologic metabolism, rat, enzyme, therapeutics

ABSTRACT: Most authors hold that the basis of intoxication by organophosphorus compounds is the stable phosphorylation of cholinesterase leading to disturbances of acetylcholine, phosphorus, and other types of metabolism. Therefore, it was decided to test dibazol as a preventive-therapeutic agent in experimental chronic poisoning with methylsystox. The experiment was performed on six groups of white rats, six in a group. The rats of five experimen-

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L 29240-66 --

ACC NR: AF6019356

tal groups were given methylsystox daily, internally in doses of 20 and 40 mg/kg body weight for 40 days. Unpoisoned animals served as the control (first group). The rats of two groups, receiving 20-40 mg methylsystox were sacrificed on the day following the last administration. The rats of the other groups received dibazol 10 days more in a dose of 2.5 mg/kg after receiving the preparations for the period stated above, and then were sacrificed. The animals of the sixth group, receiving 40 mg/kg methylsystox were sacrificed 10 days after administration, without dibazol treatment. In the animals of all groups, we determined the activity of cholinesterase of whole blood using the Hascrin method as modified by Z. M. Murav'yeva and phosphorus-containing fractions of organs following the Grokhevets method. According to the data obtained, upon chronic exposure to methylsystox in doses of 20 and 40 mg/kg of body weight, cholinesterase is soon reduced. The administration for 10 days of dibazol subcutaneously promotes restoration of cholinesterase by approximately 22.3 and 59.5% compared to untreated animals. Cholinesterase activity reduced by methylsystox in a dose of 40 mg/kg, is restored very slowly. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 30Aug63

Card 2/2 C.C.

LYUBETSKIY, M. D.

Cattle

Effect of the age of parents on growth and productivity of the offspring. Sov. zootekh. 8, No. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

Country : USSR
 Category : Farm Animals. 9-2
 Title : Sows.
 Abs. Jour : Sov Zool-Jiol., No 10, 1957, 24062
 Author : Ivanetski, M. D.
 Institut. : Khar'kov Zootechnical Institute.
 Title : Modification of Blood Indicators in Pigs of
 the Large White Breed on the Basis of Age and
 Productivity.
 Orig. Pub. : Sb. tr. Khar'kovsk. zootekhn. in-s, 1957, 9,
 103-110
 Abstract : In pigs of the large white breed, erythrocytes,
 hemoglobin, alkaline reserves and the number
 of formed elements increase until the age of
 6-7 months and then gradually decrease and
 reach their lowest amplitudes at the age of
 5-7 years. From the age of 4 months on, the
 contents of protein, calcium and inorganic
 phosphorus gradually decrease in the blood se-
 rum. Highly productive sows presented higher
 blood indicators than sows with low producti-
 vity.

Card: 1/1

LYUBETSKIY, M.^D_A, kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; AVERIN, A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Against a defective zootechnical instrument. Zhivotnovodstvo
21 no.9:81-82 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy zootekhnicheskiy institut.
(Agricultural implements)

LYUBETSKIY, P.

[Let's give our country more flax] Dadin strane bol'she l'na. [Moskva,
Ministerstvo sel'skogo khoziaistva SSSR, 1955] (MLRA 9:11)
(Flax)

USHAKOV, S.N.; KLIMOVA, O.M.; LYUBETSKIY, S.G.

Synthesis and study of the properties of phthalic esters of
oxyethylcellulose. Zhur.prikl.khim. 29 no.3:438-447 Nr '56.
(MLRA 9:8)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii plasticheskikh mass Leningradskogo tekhnol-
gicheskogo instituta imeni Lenooveta.
(Phthalic acid) (Cellulose)

LYUBETSKIY, S. G.

Cand Chem Sci - (diss) "Study of the process of radical polymerization of ethylene under conditions of homogeneity and heterogeneity of the system of monomer-polymers." Leningrad, 1961. 12 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education, Leningrad Order of Lenin State Univ imeni A. A. Zhdanov); 180 copies; free; (KL, 7-61 sup, 222)

15 8060

25262

S/190/61/003/007/000/001
B/01/2709

AUTHOR: Lysetskii, S. G., Dolgoplosk, B. A., Serushimskii, S. L.
TITLE: Ethylene polymerization under the action of free radicals.
1. Acetylene polymerization in the presence of benzene with
the system solvent - monomer being above the critical point
PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soedineniya, v. 3, no. 7, 1961.
1040-1052

TEXT: It was the purpose of the present paper to study acetylene poly-
merization in the presence of benzene as solvent and to obtain as a
dinitrile as initiator. The system was above the critical point so that
it became comparable to a condensed state. Polymerization was carried
out at 200°C. Mixture contained also purified benzene and acetylene.
at the point of partial pressure in the outflow was constant with
an accuracy of 1% data by periodical analysis. The intrinsic viscosity of
the polymer was determined in decaline at 25°C. In the first experimental
series, the pressure was varied between 10 and 20 atm. in the benzene

Card 1/4

Ethylene polymerization under the ... 25262

S/190/61/003/007/006/021
B101/B208

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR
(Institute of High-molecular Compounds AS USSR), Nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut polimerizatsionnykh plastikov
(Scientific Research Institute of Polymerization Plastics)

SUBMITTED: September 6; 1960

Card 3/4

LYUBETSKIY, S.G.; DOLGOPLOSK, B.A.; YERUSALIMSKIY, B.L.

Free-radical polymerization of ethylene. Part 1: Kinetics of ethylene polymerization in a benzene and heptane solution. Vysokom. soed. 3 no.5:734-739 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut polimerizatsionnykh plastikov.
(Ethylene) (Polymerization)

LYUBETSKIY, S.G.; DOLGOPLOSK, B.A.; YERUSALIMSKIY, B.L.

Effect of free radicals on the polymerization of ethylene. Part 2:
Polymerization of ethylene in the presence of benzene in the above-
critical state of the system solvent-monomer. *Vysokom.soed.* 3 no.7:
1000-1002 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soedineniy AN SSSR i Nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut polimerizatsionnykh plastikov.
(Ethylene polymers) (Radicals (Chemistry))

1000

S/190/62/004/004/009/019
B117/B138

5 3000
5.3830

AUTHORS: Lyubetskiy, S. G., Dolgoplosk, B. A., Yerusalimskiy, B. L.

TITLE: Polymerization of ethylene affected by free radicals III.
Polymerization of ethylene with the monomer - polymer system in a non-homogeneous state

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 4, 1962,
533-539

TEXT: The polymerization kinetics of ethylene was studied in the presence of azoisobutyric acid dinitrile and benzene between 100-600 atm at 70°C. The activation energy was determined by additional experiments at 60 and 80°C and found to be 17 ± 2 kcal/mole. At relatively low monomer conversion at 100-300 atm, the rate of polymerization has a first-order dependence in relation to monomer concentration. Here the degree of polymerization changes linearly with the monomer concentration. At pressures above 300 atm, the dependence of polymerization rate and molecular weight of the polymer on the monomer concentration shows a marked change after this. The degree of polymerization does not change linearly with the concentration. The dependence of rate and degree of polymerization on the volatility of
Card 1/3

S/190/62/004/004/009/019
B117/B138

Polymerization of ethylene...

ethylene is similar. At 400-600 atm, the order of reaction in relation to volatility approaches 1.9. In experiments of up to 20 hr duration, gradual increase of the molecular weight of the polymer and constant polymerization rate were observed. This confirms the concept of "live" polymer chains in polymerization. Their existence was proved by direct experiments at 20°C. The increasing molecular weight clearly showed that the polymerization of ethylene at room temperature develops further on "live" polymer chains. The change of the dependence of degree and rate of polymerization observed at the beginning of the reaction at 300-400 atm is probably connected with the development of an active solid phase. The aggregation of the growing chains, which leads to accumulation of the "live" polymer, plays a decisive role. The change of the polymerization mechanism setting in above 300 atm. results in a functional dependence of general form: $k_a = f(\bar{P}_{Pol}) = f([M])$, where k_a is the constant of the rate of aggregation of "live" polymer radicals, $\bar{P}_{Pol}$ is the mean degree of polymerization, and $[M]$ is the monomer concentration. The deviation of the order of reaction in relation to the initiator concentration, which becomes especially noticeable in the absence of the solvent, points to a change of the polymerization mechanism. The

Card 2/3

Polymerization of ethylene...

S/190/62/004/004/009/019
B117/B138

order of reaction of 0.69 was ascertained without solvent, and of 0.53-0.58 in the presence of benzene (0.14-0.28 mole/l). The increase of polymerization rate and molecular weight of the polymer observed in the presence of small benzene amounts can also be traced back to the growth of "live" polymer chains in the solid phase. There are 6 figures and 4 tables. The two most important English-language references are: R. Buchdal, Disc. Faraday Soc., 22, 150, 1956; C. Bamford, A. Jenkins, M. Symons, M. Townsed, J. Polymer Sci., 34, 181, 1959.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of High-molecular Compounds AS USSR). Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut polimerizatsionnykh plastmass (Scientific Research Institute of Polymerization Plastics)

SUBMITTED: March 10, 1961

Card 3/3

X

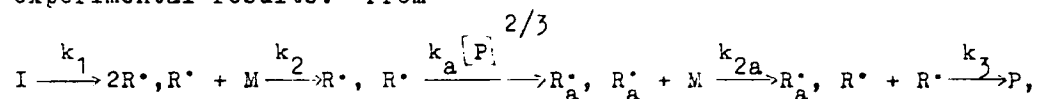
S/190/62/004/007/002/009
B145/B180

AUTHORS: Lyubetskiy, S. G., Mazurek, V. V.

TITLE: Free radical polymerization of ethylene. IV. Kinetics of the heterophase polymerization of ethylene

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 7, 1962, 1027 - 1032

TEXT: An equation is derived for the rate of ethylene polymerization, with the polymer precipitating as a solid, and is compared with experimental results. From



$R_a^\cdot + R^\cdot \xrightarrow{k_{3a}} P$, where I is the initiator, $R^\cdot$ the radical in the homogeneous phase, $R_a^\cdot$ the radical in the solid phase ("living" polymer),

Card 1/3

Free radical polymerization of...

S/190/62/004/007/002/009
B145/B180

M is the monomer and P is a polymer molecule. The equation

$$-dM/dt = k_2/k_3 M^2 I_0^{4/3} (1 - e^{-k_1 t})^{4/3} + 2k_1 k_3 I_0 e^{-k_1 t} \quad (20)$$

is obtained with the simplification $k_{2a}/k_{3a} = k_2/k_3$, and on the

assumption that the surface variation in the solid phase, due to increase in polymerization coefficients during the reaction, is constant and independent of k_a , which is itself constant at constant monomer concentration.

For $t \rightarrow 0$, the above expression goes over into the usual formula for homogeneous polymerization. With deep conversion

($e^{-k_1 t} \rightarrow 0$): $\bar{P}_n = \dots$. The equations showed good agreement with experimental

data in publications (S. G. Lyubetskiy, B. A. Dolgoplosk, B. L. Yeruslimskiy, Vysokomolek. soyed., 4, 533, 1962; G. Overberger, M. O. Shaughnessy, H. Shalit, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 71, 2661, 1949) and with measurements made during experiments lasting up to 10 hrs. The calculated $\bar{P}_n$ was somewhat higher than the experimental value, owing

either to chain transfer of the monomer or to error in the determination

Card 2/3

Free radical polymerization of...

S/190/62/004/007/002/009
B145/B180

of the molecular weight. B. A. Dolgoplosk and S. Ya. Frenkel' are thanked for their interest. There are 2 figures and 2 tables. The most important English-language references are: W. M. Thomas, J. J. Pellon, J. Polymer Sci., 13, 329, 1954; J. Durup, M. Lagat, J. Polymer Sci., 18, 586, 1955; D. E. Moore, A. G. Parts, Makromolekul. Chem., 37, 108, 1960; C. E. Bamford, W. G. Barb, A. D. Jenkins, P. F. Onyon, The Kinetics of Vinyl Polymerization by Radical Mechanisms, 1958, p. 116.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR
(Institute of High-molecular Compounds AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 18, 1961

Card 3/3

LYUBETSKIY, S.G.

Liquid vapor equilibrium in the ethylene - benzene system. Zhur.
prikl.khim. 35 no.1:141-147 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR i
Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut polimerizatsionnykh plastmass.
(Ethylene) (Benzene) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

L 12427-63 EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS ASD Pz-4/Pr-4 RM/WW
 ACCESSION NR: AP3001165 S/0190/63/005/006/0905/0909

AUTHOR: Gol'denberg, A. L.; Lyubetskiy, S. G.

TITLE: Comparative spectral study of unsaturation in polyethylene

SOURCE: Vy*soikomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 6, 1963, 905-909

TOPIC TAGS: spectral study, unsaturation, polyethylene, polymerization, radical polymerization, catalytic polymerization

ABSTRACT: The objective of the present investigation consisted in conducting a comparative infrared spectral study of the unsaturated groupings and the degree of branching of polyethylenes obtained by radical polymerization, catalytic polymerization with the participation of a complex metalloorganic catalyst, as well as under the effect of a chromic catalyst on an alumo-silicate catalyst. In the radical polymerization of ethylene by dinitrylazoisobutyrate at 70C fewer double bonds were recorded as compared with the other agents, and of these not over 10% were of the vinyl category, the number of vinylidene groups being almost ten times higher. Where the process is conducted at higher temperatures, structures of the latter type are prevailing. The authors express their thanks to V. M. Chularovski and B. L. Yerusalinskiy for valuable advice and help in the present work. Samples of

Card 1/2

68
66

L 12/27-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001165

butylperoxide were supplied through the courtesy of the laboratory headed by M. V. Ry*akov. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas, 2 charts, and 1 table. 2

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut polymerizatsionny*kh plastmass
(Scientific Research Institute of Polymerized Plastic Materials)

SUBMITTED: 12Dec61

DATE ACQ: 01Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 012

OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

FRENKEL', S.Ya.; LYUBETSKIY, S.G.; SHALTYKO, L.G.

Contribution to the theory of heterophase polymerization. Part 3:
Heterophase polymerization with the precipitation of the polymer
formed as a continuous deposit. Vysokom.soed. 5 no.11:1620-1626 N
'63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

L 32170-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T IJP(c) RM/WW

ACC NR: AP6012140

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/007/0058/0058

INVENTOR: Lyubetskiy, S. G.; Popova, Ye. V.

38
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of vinyl polymers. Class 39, No. 180337¹⁵

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 7, 1966, 58

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, vinyl polymer, vinyl acetate, vinyl chloride, methylmetacrylate

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued describing a method of preparing vinyl polymers by polymerization or copolymerization of polar vinyl monomers, such as vinyl acetate, vinyl chloride, or methylmethacrylate in the temperature range - 70 to + 40C in the presence of organometal catalysts. To increase the variety of organometal catalysts, complex compounds of aluminum alkyls or aluminum alkyl halides with halohydrocarbons are suggested. [LD]

SUB CODE: 11,07/SUBM DATE: 27Apr63

Card 1/1 98

UDC: 678.74.044: 547.256.2

ACC NR: AR6024837

SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/66/000/004/G003/G004

AUTHOR: Bekzhanov, G. R.; Brodovoy, V. V.; Gol'dshmidt, V. I.; Zhivoderov, A. B.; Zlaydinov, L. Z.; Ivanov, O. D.; Klechin, I. N.; Kolmogorov, Yu. A.; Bachin, A. P.; Kotlyarov, V. M.; Kuz'min, Yu. I.; Kuminova, M. V.; Kunin, N. Ya.; Lyubetskiy, V. G.; Melent'yev, M. I.; Morozov, M. D.; Tret'yakov, V. G.; Tychkova, T. V.; Tsaregradskiy, V. A.; Eydlin, R. A.

TITLE: A schematic geophysical map of Kazakhstan

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 4G17

REF SOURCE: Sb. Geo. rezul'taty prikl. geofiz. Geofiz. issled. stroyeniya zemn. kory. M., Nedra, 1965, 142-154

TOPIC TAGS: geologic survey, geologic prospecting, map

ABSTRACT: Regional geophysical surveys are conducted in Kazakhstan to divide the territory into tectonic regions, to study its plutonic structure, and to solve some problems of geophysical mapping. The results of these surveys will make it possible to establish structural belts and regions in which minerals are likely to be found. The basic material will be obtained from investigations of the magnetic and gravitational fields in combination with seismic studies. In the magnetic and gravitational fields, tectonic and plutonic seams are isolated which correspond to terraces in the

Card 1/2

UDC: 550.311(574)

ACC NR: AR6024837

Mohorovicic discontinuity. Methods of regional geophysics are used to study the plutonic structure of a folded base, the structure and thickness of sedimentary sheaths, and to indicate prospective petroleum bearing uplifts. [Translation of abstract]
M. Speranskiy

SUB CODE: 08

Card 2/2

L 42121-46

ACC NR: AT6028379

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0142/0154 15

AUTHOR: Bachin, A. P.; Bekzhanov, G. R.; Brodivoy, V. V.; Gol'dshmidt, V. I.;
Zhivoderov, A. B.; Zlavdinov, I. Z.; Ivanov, O. D.; Klenchin, I. N.; Kolmogorov,
Yu. A.; Kotlyarov, V. M.; Kuz'min, Yu. I.; Kuminova, M. V.; Kunin, N. Ya.;
Lyubetskiy, V. G.; Melent'yev, M. I.; Morozov, M. D.; Tret'yakov, V. G.; Tychkova,
T. V.; Tsaregradskiy, V. A.; Eydlin, P. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Geophysical sketch map of Kazakhstan

SOURCE: International Geological Congress. 22d, New Delhi, 1964. Geologicheskkiye
rezul'taty prikladnoy geofiziki (Geological results of applied geophysics); doklady
sovetskikh geologov, problema 2. Moscow, Izd-vo Nedra, 1965, 142-154

TOPIC TAGS: ~~Kazakhstan~~ geophysical, map, ~~geophysical mapping~~, tectonics, ~~regional study~~
regional study

ABSTRACT: On the basis of regional geophysical and geological investigations
(seismic, gravimetric, magnetoelectric), a composite geophysical sketch map of the
physical fields of Kazakhstan has been compiled. From this map, the major tectonic
zones, deep structures, and geological structural zones are defined. Long zones
representing high field gradients in the gravitational and magnetic fields reflect
deep geosutures, which seismic sounding data suggest are scarps in the M-discontinuity.

Card 1/2

L 2121-16

ACC NR: AT6028379

Among the major structural zones of Kazakhstan defined are: 1) the Turgayskaya, 2) the Petropavlovskaya, 3) the Uspenskaya, 4) the Tokrauskaya, and 5) the Dzhalaik-Naymanskaya. Regions of magmatism are also defined. In the tectonic depression zones, contour lines indicate the thickness of the sedimentary cover, overlying the folded basement, and possible oil-bearing formations. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [DM]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 06 Jan 65/ ATD PRESS: 5063

Curd 2/2/1965

IVANKIN, P.F.; LYUBETSKOY, V.N.

Block structure of the complex metal belt in the southwestern
Altai. Sov.geol. 5 no.6:77-93 Je '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vostochno-Kazakhstanskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.
(Altai Mountains--Ore deposits)

LYUBETSKY, V.N.

Subsurface geology and regionalization of the Irtysh-Zaysan fold system according to geophysical data. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol i razv. 8 no. 12:3-14 D '65 (MIRA 19;1)

1. Vostochno-Kazakhstanskoy geologicheskoye upravleniye.

ACC NR: AP7005451

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/170/001/0164/0167

AUTHOR: Lyubotskiy, V. N.

ORG: Eastern Kazakhstan Geological Administration (Vostochno-Kazakhstanskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye)

TITLE: Role of sublatitudinal faults in the distribution of ore deposits of the Irtysh-Zaysanskaya folded system

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 170, no. 1, 1966, 164-167

TOPIC TAGS: mineralogy, geology

ABSTRACT: As a result of generalization of data from gravimetric and magnetometer surveys carried out by the Eastern Kazakhstan Geological Administration it has been found that the intersecting deep faults of the Irtysh-Zaysanskaya folded system unquestionably exert an influence on the distribution of mineralization. This phenomenon has been studied in greatest detail for faults of a NW strike (other faults are in deeper layers and are less accessible for study). A whole series of faults have been detected with which mineralization is associated. Comparison of the map of deep faults and a map of the distribution of mineral finds shows that mineralization occurs primarily along zones of sublatitudinal deep faults, situated either in their immediate neighborhood or displaced slightly

Card 1/2

UDC: 553.0

0926

2328

ACC NR: AP7005451

along NW faults from the points of their intersection with sublatitudinal faults. Mapping by geological and geophysical methods of sublatitudinal faults and especially the intersections of these faults with faults of other strikes can be of appreciable assistance in guiding prospecting work. This paper was presented by Academician V. I. Smirnov on 13 January 1966. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS: 38, 672]

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: 09Nov64 / ORIG REF: 013

Card 2/2

L 08566-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m) WW/JW

ACC NR: AP6033535

SOURCE CODE: UR/0170/66/011/004/0463/0456

AUTHOR: Sigal, I. Ya.; Lyubeznikov, D. A.

ORG: Gas Institute, AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Institut gaza AN UkrSSR) 79

TITLE: Study of the heat transfer of a gas flame at various degrees of premixing of the gas with air

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 4, 1966, 463-466

TOPIC TAGS: combustion, combustion chamber, air fuel combustion, radiative heat transfer, convective heat transfer, flame

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the heat transfer from a natural gas-air flame to the wall of the combustion chamber at different amounts of primary air injection. The test assembly consisted of a combustion chamber in the form of a calorimeter (51 mm in diameter and 550 mm long) which had five water-cooled jacket sections. The premixing burner had a conical insert with 120 openings to ensure stable combustion. Secondary air was injected directly into the combustion chamber. The results are shown in Figure 1. It was shown that at low temperature conditions (1200—1600K) in water cooled combustion chambers, the overall heat transfer of a nonluminous flame with full premixing can be 20% higher than that of a luminous flame with incomplete premixing. In

Card 1/2

UDC: 536.3

L 08566-67

ACC NR: AP6033535

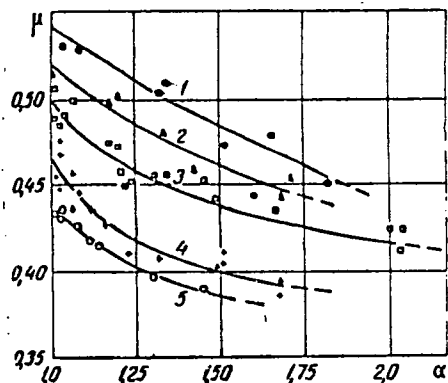


Fig. 1. Dependence of the overall heat transfer coefficient in the combustion chamber on the degree of premixing of the gas with air and the overall air excess coefficient (α)

1 - $\alpha_p = 1$; 2 - 0.8; 3 - 0.6; 4 - 0.4; 5 - 0.2.

chambers operating at higher temperatures, the difference in heat transfer between luminous and nonluminous flames becomes less pronounced. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [WA No. 68]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 09Mar66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

83627

//.22//
15.9300 also 2209

S/081/60/000/014/009/009
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyi zhurnal, Khimiya, 1960, No. 14, pp. 620-621
59670

AUTHORS: Epshteyn, V.G., Lyubeznikov, V.K., Tret'yakov, V.G., Kamakina, L.T.

TITLE: The Application of Synthetic Resins as Strengtheners of Rubber Mixtures

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Yaroslavsk. tekhnol. in-ta, 1959, Vol. 3, pp. 179-199

TEXT: The authors studied the properties of mixtures of butadienestyrene rubbers with resorcin-formaldehyde (I) and anilin-formaldehyde (II) resins. I was introduced to GKC-30 (SKS-30) latex (Defo number 3000, 4.7% Nekal content) and GKC-30 AP latex (SKS-30 AR) (Defo number 500, 6.9% Nekal content). II was added to GKC-25-K (SKS-25-K) acid latex (Defo number 3700, 7.2% esteramine content, 3.5 pH). The mixtures of latex with resin were coagulated or allowed to gelate and dried. Rubber mixtures were prepared on rollers. The specimens were vulcanized at 143°C for 80, 100 and 120 minutes and their physical and chemical properties were determined. Vulcanized rubber with 15 weight portions of I and 43 weight portions of II per 100 weight portions of rubber were highly

Card 1/2

83627

S/081/60/000/C14/009/009

A006/A001

The Application of Synthetic Resins as Strengtheners of Rubber Mixtures

resistant to rupture, ¹⁵tearing and wear. Moreover, II imparts high elasticity to the vulcanized rubber. If the dosage of I is increased to 30 weight portions and that of II to 80 weight portions, the hardness of raw mixtures and vulcanized rubbers increases. The aging time of I until the mixing with latex (up to 24 hours) does not affect the properties of strengthened vulcanized rubbers. If the aging time in the mixture with latex is raised to 96 hours the strength of the vulcanized rubbers is enhanced. Changes in the proportion of resorcin and HCOH in I do not affect the properties of vulcanized rubbers obtained by coagulation. A higher amount of HCOH and temperatures raised to 80°C reduce gelation time. The replacement of resorcin in I by phenol reduces resistance to rupture tear and the moduli of the vulcanized rubbers. The addition of $\geq 10\%$ untreed resin to I accelerates the gelation process and causes higher strength. The addition of carbon black (30 weight portions per 100 weight portions of rubber) to the mixture of I with SKS-30 AR produces mixtures with exclusively high strength and wear resistance. A slight relaxation of stress and the constancy of the modulus at a temperature raised to 70°C prove the minor part of intermolecular interaction in strengthening resins with I.

I. Farberova

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.
Card 2/2

L 63840-65 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5020517

UR/0323/65/000/004/0063/0068

AUTHOR: Lyubich, A. M. *44, 55*

TITLE: Aerodynamic characteristics of some materials used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and films *32 29 B*

SOURCE: IVUZ. Tekhnologiya legkoy promyshlennosti, no. 4, 1965, 63-68

TOPIC TAGS: *properly, error in topic tags*
pneumatic device, pneumodynamics, pneumatic control, vertical wind tunnel

ABSTRACT: The object of the work was to determine experimentally the propagation velocity of rubber and rubber regenerate particles in pneumatic transport systems. Such particles are used in the manufacture of colored and black shoe soles. The experimental installation is shown schematically in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure. The experimental results are presented graphically in Fig. 2 on the Enclosure. It was found that the propagation velocity of black and colored rubber regenerate particles could be represented by

Black $v_{\text{prop}} = 2.50 \sqrt{d_p}$

Colored $v_{\text{prop}} = 2.22 \sqrt{d_p}$

Card 1/3

L 63840-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020517

3

respectively, where d_s is the equivalent spherical diameter of the particle, and ρ the density of the particles. The paper was recommended by the Department of Fundamental Construction Principles of Ventilation and Safety Technology. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 3 graphs, and 6 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskii institut legkoy promyshlennosti (Moscow Technological Institute of Light Industry)

44,55

MT,

SUBMITTED: 05Jan65

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: GC

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 63840-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5020517

ENCLOSURE: 01

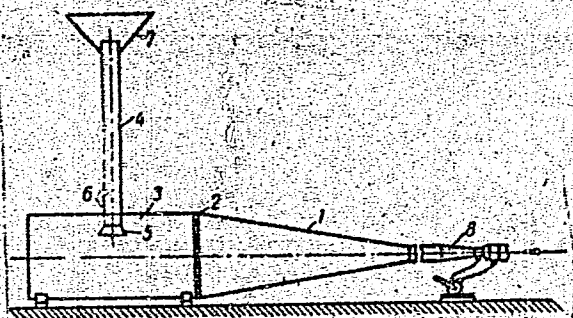


Fig. 1. Schematic of the experimental installation. 1- conic diffusion chamber, 2- screen, 3- static pressure chamber, 4- glass tube, 5- collector, 6- screen, 7- collector, 8- Venturi tube

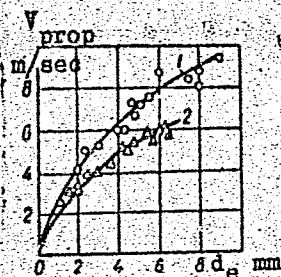


Fig. 2. Dependence of the rate of propagation on particle size. 1- rubber regenerate, 2- colored shoe sole regenerate

Card 3/3

LYUSICH, F. F.

Mbr., Institute of Grain Agriculture of Southeastern USSR, Saratov(-1967-)

"Biological Significance of Pterocarpism in the *Lupinus albus* L. and Other Plant,"

Dok. AN, 58, No. 2, 1949

LYUBICH, F. P.

USSR/Agriculture - Heterocarpism
Species Formation Nov/Dec 48

65/4912
"Heterocarpism in Plants and Its Significance in the
Processes of Species Formation," F. P. Lyubich,
12 1/3 pp

PA "Byul Mosk Obshch Imytat Prirody, Otdel Biol"
Vol LIII, No 6

Application of heterocarpism (different kinds of
fruit or seed in one plant) is the beginning in
raising new varieties of plants (oats and other
crops) by means of different agricultural proce-
dures. Establishment of methods for forming species

65/4912

USSR/Agriculture - Heterocarpism (Contd) Nov/Dec 48
on the basis of heterocarpism acts as a foundation
for practical procedures along these lines and con-
struction of special seed-cleaning and sorting
machines.

65/4912

LYUBICH, F. P.

PA 8/L9T86

USSR/Medicine - Grain
Medicine - Environment

Jul 48

"Heterocarpia and Its Importance in the Understanding
of the Nature of Phytocenosis," F. P. Lyubich,
Inst of Grain Econ of Southeastern USSR, 3 3/4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXI, No 1

Lyubich reports investigation of subject phenomenon.
His observations were made on oats, summer corn and
various other plants. Tabulates and plots results.
Submitted 12 Apr 1948.

8/49T86

LYUBICH, F. P.

Oak

Speeding up the growth and development of oak seedlings. Les 1 step'
No. 3 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952.
Unclassified.

LYUBICH, F. P.

Oak

Recommendations out of touch with life ("Oak in the steppes and its cultivation." F. N. Kharitonovich. Reviewed by F. P. Lyubich). Les i step' 4, No. 9, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified.

1. LYUBICH, F. P.
 2. USSR 600
 4. Oak
 7. Biological cycle of growth and development of the oak in semi-desert conditions, Les Khoz, 5, No. 12, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russia: Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

- [illegible]

USSR/Biology - Ecology

Card : 1/1

Authors : Lyubich, F. P.

Title : Interrelation of root systems of an oak tree (*Quercus Robur* L.) and other tree species during nidus culturing method

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 97, Ed. 3, 535 - 538, July 21, 1954

Abstract : A scientific explanation is given of the interrelation between root systems of oak and other trees when cultured by the nidus method. Four USSR references. Tables, drawing.

Institution : Complex Agricultural Experimental Station, Astrakhan

Presented by : Academician, V. N. Sukachev, May 14, 1954

USSR / Forest Science. Forest Cultures.

K-4

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No 17, 1958, No. 77537

Author : Lyubich, F. P.

Inst : Not given

Title : Features of Shelterbelt Forest Cultivations on Irrigated
Lands of the Volgo-Akhtubinsk River Valley and the Volga
Delta

Orig Pub : S.kh. Povolzh'ya, 1956, No 12, 20-22

Abstract : Cherry oak in conditions of irrigation provides 3-4
growths a year, is noted for frost and arid resistance,
carries soil salinity, deep flooding (2-3 m) well. Green
ash, honey locust, oleaster and quince are more salt-
resistant than oak. Attention is called to the necessity
of careful selection of species when mixing. Cherry oak
grows well in a mixture with apple, pear, apricot and quince.
With a width between rows of 2.5 m, the closing of crowns

Card 1/2

LYUBICH, F.P.

On the adjustment of the Oak *Quercus robur* L. to subsoil salt waters in the conditions of the delta of the Volga River.
Dokl.AN SSSR 107 no.1:175-177 Mr. '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1.Astrakhanskaya kompleksnaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytzaya stantsiya. Predstavleno akademikom V.N.Sukachevym.
(Volga Delta--Oak)

Author: Forestry, Forest Biology and Typology.

Ref. Jour.: *Botanicheskaya*, No. 5, 1958, No. 20116

Author: Lyubich, E.P.

Ref. Jour.: *Estrekhian Agric. Experiment Station*

Ref. Jour.: Interaction Between the Root Systems of
Different Tree Species.

Ref. Jour.: *S. kh. Povolzh'ya*, 1952, No. 5, 55-56

Ref. Jour.: Experimental plantings at Estrekhian Agric.
Experiment Station have shown that the
English oak was planted together in a single
hill with the Chinese elm (*Ulmus parviflorus*)
and green ash together with the Chinese elm.
There is a retardation of the growth of the
oak and ash in comparison with control plant-
ings. In single species plantings the root
systems were well developed; in mixed
root sections which came to light when the

1. Title: Botanical Biology, No. 5, 1977, p. 2011b

2. Author:
3. Editor:
4. Title:

5. Pub.:

ABSTRACT: saplings were dug up there were 1-5 rootlets on each, 5-15 mm in diameter, penetrating the soil to a depth of more than one meter. Many lateral roots appeared over the entire surface of the main root, the ends of which were thickly covered with a mycorrhiza. when the oak grew together with elm its main root did not become larger; at the point of section 3-4 rootlets 1-2 mm in diameter formed. On the surface of the main root there

CARD: 2/ 4

Q. Now, the purpose of the program is to help the children of the world, is it not?

A. Yes, the purpose of the program is to help the children of the world, and to help the children of the world to grow up and to be able to take care of themselves and to be able to take care of the world.

100 100

30(1)

SOV/99-59-9-9/14

AUTHOR: Lyubich, F.F., Candidate of Biological Sciences
(Astrakhan')

TITLE: Forest Belts as a Means of Flood Waves Control

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnika i melioratsiya, 1959, Nr 9, pp 54-58
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The area of the Volga -Akhtubinsk basin and of the Volga delta is very fertile and suitable for rearing crops that have a long vegetation period (tomatoes, watermelons, rice, corn, etc.). However, each tilled acre in this district must be protected against the destructive action of floods by earthen dams; at the present time, there are over 300 thousand hectares of tilled land protected by dams having a total length of nearly 1,400 km. Every year an additional 20-25 km of dams are built in this district. Nevertheless, these dams do not always answer the purpose, because a considerable part of them becomes damaged during flood time which entails constant repairs

Card 1/3

SOV/99-59-9-9/14

Forest Belts as a Means of Flood Waves Control

and maintenance, involving heavy expenses. The author suggests how to protect the dams against destruction. To this end, he maintains the opinion that planting of trees on the outside dam slopes will meet the problem. Previous experience has shown that those dams which had a forest belt in front of them did not require any repair over many years, while those which had no forest belt suffered serious damage by flood waves almost every year. The trees and bushes to be used for this purpose should possess a certain stability under flood conditions. These requirements are met by the following varieties of trees: the common willow, elm, oak, black poplar, Canadian poplar, white mulberrytree and ash. Depending on biological properties of different varieties, it has been established that for floods, attaining a height of 1.5 to 2 m - the willow, for heights of 1 to 1.5 m - the oak, Canadian maple and ash, for heights of 0.5 to

Card 2/3

SOV/99-52-2-2/14

Forest Belts as a Means of Flood Waves Control

1 m - oak, ash and common elm are to be recommended. The width of protective forest belts should not be under 10-15 m. The large-scale realization of these recommended measures will enable raising different crops in the above areas with minimum labor and maintenance outlays. There is 1 photograph.

Card 3/3

LYUBICH, F.P. [deceased], ARBUZOVA, L.Ya.

Biological significance of the aquatic adventitious roots in
Phragmites communis Trin. Bot. zhur. 49 no.9:1299-1301 S '64.
(MIRA 17.12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po ispol'zovaniyu trostnika
v promyshlennosti i stroitel'stve, Astrakhan'.

LYUBICH, G., vtoroy shturman; BEREZKIN, A., vtoroy mekhanik

Worries of shipping economists. Mor. flot 25 no.3:12 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Chleny gruppy ekonomicheskogo analiza teplokhoda "Liski".

LYUBCH, I. I., shturman dal'nego plananiya, aerolav

Doc of marine magnetic compasses on the ships of the River
Fleet. Rem. transp. 24.11.44-45. 1/1.

1. Severno-azhannye raznyye pishchi i t.p.

LYUBICH, L., inzh. (L'vov); NEMIROVSKIY, R., inzh. (L'vov); ARONOV, I., inzh.
(L'vov)

Masters of good service. Mest.prom.i khud.promys. 3 no.5:24-25
My '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Lvov--Service industries)

L 25940-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG

ACC NR: AP6015702

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/009/0103/0103

INVENTOR: Galetskiy, F. P.; Lyubovich, L. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: NOR logic element based on tunnel and backward diodes. Class 42, No. 181383

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 9, 1966, 103

TOPIC TAGS: computer circuit, logic circuit

ABSTRACT: The logic NOR circuit shown in the figure consists of a memory part and an output pulse shaper. To increase the fan-out of the circuit, the memory cell is connected to the output pulse shaper through two back-to-back backward diodes, a

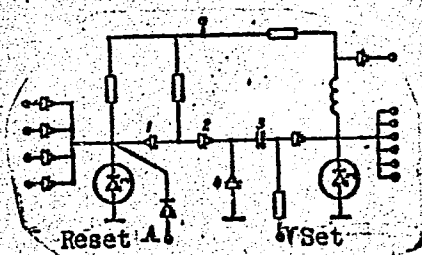


Fig. 1. Logic NOR element with memory

1 and 2 - backward diodes; 3 - capacitance; 4 - control backward diode.

Card 1/2

UDC: 681.142.07

L 25940-66

ACC NR: AP6015702

capacitor, and a control backward diode. The anode of the control diode is connected to the junction of the capacitor and backward diode, and the cathode is grounded as shown. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [BD]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 20Apr65/ ATD PRESS: 4257

Card 2/2 FW

LYUBICH, M. G.

Shoe Industry

Malleability of shoe uppers, Leg. prom., 12, No. 6, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. Unclassified.

LYUBICH, M.G. , kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Basic problems of improving the quality of children's footwear.
Leg.prom. 14 no.6:26-28 Jo '54. (MIRA 7:8)
(Shoe industry)

LYUBICH, M.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Deformations of raw materials in shoe production according to the
"Parko 2" method. Leg.prom. 14 no.10:11-13 0 '54. (MLRA 7:11)
(Shoe industry)

LYUBICH, M.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MASLOV, I.G., inzhener;
NIKITSKIY, Ye.Kh.; KIRYUKHIN, T.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh
nauk; ORLOVA, G.A., redakter; MEDRISH, D.M., tekhnicheskij
redakter.

[Leather, rubber, and felt footwear] Obuv' kozhanaia, rezinovaia
i valianaia. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo torgovoi lit-ry, 1956. 238 p.
(Shoe industry)

~~LYUBICH~~, Mikhail Galileevich; MAKSIMOVICH, A.G., redaktor; SUDAK, D.M.,
tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Characteristics of footgear] Svoistva obuvi. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo
torgovoi lit-ry, 1956. 270 p. (MIRA 9:10)
(Boots and shoes)

LYUBICH, Mikhail Garilevich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; SERGEYEV, M.Ye., prof.,
retsensent; FINGER, A.M., retsensent; VARSHAVSKAYA, L.S., red.;
KOGAN, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Material used in making footwear] Obuvnoe materialovedenie.
Moskva, G.S. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshlen-
nosti, 1957. 459 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Shoe industry)

LEV, M.V., inzhener; LYUBICH, M.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Welt footwear with stretch shaping. Leg. prom. 17 no.5:17-21
My '57. (MLBA 10:6)

(Shoe industry)

LYUBICH, M.G.

LYUBICH, M.G., *Lyubich, M.G.*

akademik tekhnicheskikh nauk,
akademik nauk, SPUBALOVA, L. I., *zamest.*

Nauchnik stift-t... *seg. prod. 17*

... (MIRA: ...)

... (last:cb)

BEZRUKOV, Grigoriy Semenovich; LYUBICH, Mikhail Galileyevich; VARSHAVSKAYA,
L.S., red.; KNAKWIN, M.T., tekhn.red.

[New developments in the technology of molding footwear uppers]
Novoe v tekhnologii formovaniia verkha obuvi. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-
tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1958. 150 p.
(MIRA 12:10)

(Shoe manufacture)

LYUBICH, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Chemistry in the service of the shoe industry. Kozh.-obuv.prom.
no.2:13-16 'F '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Chemical industries)
(Shoe manufacture)

LYUBICH, Mikhail Galileyeovich; GRANOVSKAYA, I.E., red.; MEDRISH, D.M.,
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(MIRA 13:11)

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(Shoe manufacture)

LYUBICH Mikhail (born 1941, U.S.S.R., now).

(Comment: ...
paper. ...)

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AUTHORS: Sy*tnik, Z. P.; Lyubich, M. S.; Abdullayev, A. A.; Lifshits,
E. B.; Grechko, M. K.; Vilenskiy, Yu. B.

58

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fiz., Abs. 4D892

TITLE: Research in the series of merocyanines of azolones. IX.
Alpha-ethoxythiadimentinemerocyanins with different substitutes at
the cyclic nitrogen atoms

CITED SOURCE: Kinotekhnika. Nauchno-tekhn. sb., vy* 4, 1963, 54-63

TOPIC TAGS: photosensitivity, photographic emulsion, color film,
organic sensitizer, diffusion

TRANSLATION: The dye α -ethoxythiadimethinemerocyanin, used as an
optical sensitizer for the green-sensitive emulsion of negative
color film, has a shortcoming in that it diffuses relatively easily

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in the neighboring layers of multilayer films. To replace it by a dye free of this shortcoming, the authors have synthesized and tested the dyes thia- and α -ethoxythiadimethinemerocyanin and derivatives of thiazoleidinthion (2)-on(4) with different substitutes at the cyclic nitrogen atoms, and investigated their photographic properties. It is established that replacement of the ethyl group at one or both nitrogen atoms of the hetero-remainders by the n-butyl group, or replacement of the same group in the 3-position of rodianine residue by the phenyl group, greatly reduces the tendency of the dyes to diffusion, without appreciably influencing their color, character of sensitization spectrum, and effective action. A. Kartuzhanskiy.

SUB CODE: OP, ES

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

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Polymerocyanines. Part 1: Dimerocyanines with different nitrogen-containing heterocyclic residues. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.12:3979-3985 D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

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I - F/W

MS

An operator form of the Esclangon-type theorems is given, viz: Let T be a linear operator in a linear space S , $\mathcal{M}$ a linear subspace of S , $\mathcal{D}_n$ the domain of T^n . Under what circumstances is the implication " $x \in \mathcal{D}_n \cap \mathcal{M}$, $T^k x \in \mathcal{M} \Rightarrow T^{k+1} x \in \mathcal{M}$ ($k=1, 2, \dots, n-1$)" valid? Theorem: Let $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ be n different numbers such that (a) $(T - \lambda_k I)x = \varphi$ ($k=1, \dots, n$) has a solution $x \in \mathcal{M}$ for each $\varphi \in \mathcal{M}$. (b) $P(T)x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$ where $P(T) = \prod_{k=1}^n (T - \lambda_k I)$. Then, if $Q(T)$ is a polynomial operator of degree n , the implication

" $x \in \mathcal{D}_n \cap \mathcal{M}$ and $Q(T)x \in \mathcal{M} \Rightarrow T^k x \in \mathcal{M}$ ($k=1, \dots, n-1$)"

is valid. The latter half of the paper is devoted to applications of this result, where $T = d/dt$, and to estimates for $\|T^k x\|$ in terms of $\|T^n(x)\|$ ($k=1, \dots, n-1$). B. Gelbaum.

Some

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See: Knizhnaya letopis' No 21, 1976. Moscow. Pages 94-100; 101

LYUBICH, Yu I.

SUBJECT USSR/MATHEMATICS/Integral equations CARD 1/2 PG - 456
 AUTHOR LJUBIC Ju.I.
 TITLE On a class of integral equations.
 PERIODICAL Mat.Sbornik, n. Ser. 38, 183-202 (1956)
 reviewed 12/1956

The author considers the integral equations

$$(1) \quad \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} a(x)f(x+t)dx \simeq \varphi(t) \quad (-\infty < t < +\infty)$$

α and β are fixed finite limits, $a(x) \in L(\alpha, \beta)$ and $\varphi(t)$ are given functions, $\simeq$ means "almost everywhere equal". The "problem with initial conditions" is the question for those solutions of (1) which assume given values on (α, β) . Under very general assumptions for the problem with initial conditions a uniqueness assertion for the solution can be given. For further investigations the following restrictions are suitable: (1) is called regular if

1) there exists a number m (rank of the equation) such that a) $a(x)$ is differentiable m times and $a^{(m)}(x) \in \text{Lip}(\alpha, \beta)$; b) $a(\beta) \neq 0$, $a^{(m)}(\alpha) \neq 0$, $a^{(k)}(\alpha) = 0$ ($0 \leq k < m$).

2) In every finite interval $\varphi(t)$ is absolutely continuous.

Under restriction to regular equations (1) of the rank $m = 0$ an existence assertion is proved. The following estimation is obtained ($m=0$): There exist